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AMAZON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BELEM, SIGN DECLARATION

Brazilian Minister Opens Meeting

PY242002 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro opened the first meeting of foreign ministers of member-countries of the Amazon Treaty in Belem yesterday. He rejected the interference and even the cooperation of nonregional organizations in the solution of Amazon problems. The Brazilian foreign minister suggested that the countries of the Amazon treaty avoid and discourage the interference or participation of such organizations in programs for development or research in this area.

Saraiva Guerreiro stated that Brazil does not harbor any prejudices toward proposals for cooperation from organizations alien to the Amazon region. He believes, however, that it would be difficult to find solutions for Amazon problems outside this region. He said: It is impossible to accept universities and research centers alien to the Amazon region, or to Latin America, playing a leading role.

The meeting of the member-countries of the Amazon Treaty will be closed today by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo.

Bolivian Minister's Address

PY241619 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Oct

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto Calderon yesterday reaffirmed Bolivia's desire for integration. He said that Bolivia is open to any moves in this regard, and added that Bolivia is a landlocked country, having lost its Pacific coast in 1879. In spite of the fact that this injustice has never been corrected, Bolivia will always join any efforts aimed at continental unity and development.

These remarks were part of the speech which Javier Cerruto Calderon made yesterday during the opening session of foreign ministers of Amazon countries which is taking place in Belem, Brazil.

The foreign minister conveyed the importance which the Bolivian military government for national reconstruction assigns to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. In this regard, he said that 3 July 1978 was a very important day for Latin American countries, the day when they gave the world a clear-cut example of working for continental unity. On that day the nations which have the privilege of sharing the marvelous Amazon region gave birth to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty in the capital of Brazil.

Minister Cerruto Calderon recalled that the desire to stimulate the development of the Amazon region is based on the mutual benefits which such development could yield, such as better standards of living for the people in the area, the inclusion of these vast, rich areas in the economies of the nations, the protection of the environment, natural resources and the environmental balance of the area.

The minister emphasized that the countries are beginning to realize the true value of the Amazon basin. He pointed out that in this 7.8 million square km area we can find the most powerful hydraulic forces of the world. It has more than 30,000 km of navigable rivers and over 1,000 smaller tributaries. This enormous basin, which encompasses more than 20 percent of the total surface of the South American continent, Cerruto Calderon added, contains, potentially the richest mineral deposits in the world and provides 50 percent of the oxygen which makes life on earth possible.

The minister reaffirmed Bolivia's geopolitical role and indicated that his country's influence on all regions, sub-regions, basins [words indistinct] political pluralism which is the established principle for international coexistence.

He emphasized that from the viewpoint of integration, Bolivia is greatly interested in the Amazon basin and its rivers, many of which originate in Bolivian territory. Thus, Bolivia's participation toward the cooperation outlined in the Brasilia treaty will always be active, consistent and decisive.

He stressed that Bolivia is also interested in the Pacific basin, of which the country is a natural and inalienable member. Equally important to us are the River Plate basin and the Andean region. He said that the Amazon Treaty is one of the happiest projects in the history of Latin American multilateral cooperation. He said that this meeting of foreign ministers of the countries which have signed the treaty will undoubtedly help put this project with its many goals, on the path of realistic achievements.

The minister also said that the Brasilia Treaty is evidence that we have eradicated hegemonic desires and obsolete paternalism and have replaced them with principles stemming from good faith.

He concluded by reaffirming the confidence of the Bolivian Government in the effectiveness of the provisions of the Brasilia treaty and stated that the vast territories of the Amazon region are awaiting our efforts. We must not neglect them as we did before, because neglecting the wealth offered to us by nature is tantamount to denying the existence of God.

Report on Declaration

PY251127 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] At the closing ceremony of the first meeting of foreign ministers of signatories of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, President Figueiredo referred this afternoon to the declaration of Belem which was signed today by the above foreign ministers in the capital of Para State.

President Figueiredo said that the declaration of Belem was inspired by the potential of the Amazon to unite Latin American countries among themslevs and with all other countries located in tropical regions. He added: It is also inspired by faith in our capacity to develop this area by taking advantage of the potential of the Amazon subcontinent.

At the end of their 2-day talks, the eight foreign ministers of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty today signed the Declaration of Belem in a ceremony held at the peace theater and attended by President Figueiredo.

The Declaration of Belem contains the basic principles which will guide future projects designed to promote development in the Amazon region. The ministers proposed the creation of a preinvestment fund which would be administered by the Amazon Cooperation Council, with the specific objective of financing the preparation of projects of common interest.

They also reaffirmed that the development and preservation of the environment in the region fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of each signatory. One of the main priorities outlined in the declaration is cooperation in the field of research, especially to promote science and technology adapted to tropical regions.

The improvement of the existing communications facilities in the Amazon region will be equally emphasized. The Amazon Cooperation Council, the treaty's technical organization, will conduct an in-depth study of the potential of the river transportation system in order to link all the rivers of the Amazon region. The possibilities for establishing port facilities, the demarcation and correction of river courses, will be studied for this purpose.

BEAGLE NEGOTIATORS RETURN TO ROME FOR MORE TALKS

PY262009 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 26 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] The Beagle negotiators left for Rome yesterday without any "specific" instruction from the government on particular points in the papal mediation process, according to chief Argentine negotiator Guillermo Moncayo.

Speaking to reporters at Ezeiza, Moncayo said that during his 2 weeks of meetings at the Foreign Ministry, he had informed the government of the progress of the mediation efforts. "We have precise instruction as regards the working plan but we are not carrying any concrete answers on specific or determined points," he explained.

Asked about rumors of a possible solution having been found to end the dispute, Moncayo said that the problem was very complex in that it "deals with questions of land, sea and air jurisdictions."

As to whether the Argentine public was sufficiently informed of the different steps in the mediation process, he said that "we belong to a delegation that comes from the Foreign Ministry."

Moncayo added that from the start one of the conditions of the mediation talks had been to maintain their secrecy with information only given out through joint communiques.

"In any case," the ambassador stressed, "Argentine public opinion knows what the substantive interests of our country are and we are working in defense of those interests."

Moncayo further emphasized that the solution to the conflict would come in its own good time and had nothing to do with who was president. Noting that the talks had been going on for a year and a half, he said he did not think they would be influenced by a "particular political period."

Finally, Moncayo said that Argentina's position was "totally solid" when it came to certain fundamental interests.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

PY241308 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] El Salvador Foreign Relations Under Secretary Alejandro Gomez Videz arrived in Argentina on an official visit.

Videz was met at the metropolitan airport by Argentine Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Carlos Cavandoli and Salvadoran Ambassador Mauricio Rivas Rodriguez.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED, BANISHED

PY251641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP)--Daniel Salamanca, Bolivian Interior Ministry under secretary, told AFP today that Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), will leave Bolivia in a few hours.

Salamanca explained that along with Lechin all other political prisoners will be released. He said, however, that some political prisoners will be banished [residenciados] to different parts of the country.

He noted that the decision to free the political prisoners is irrevocable but that there are still other administrative matters that must be taken care of, such as the purchase of travel tickets and the decision as to what country they will be sent. It was asserted that among the refugees is Simon Reyes Rivera, a high-ranking COB leader and also a member of the Mine Workers Federation and of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB).

Lechin Oquendo Departure

PY262013 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 26 Oct (AFP)--It was announced here today that the departure of top Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) leader Juan Lechin Oquendo has been delayed by administrative procedures.

Official sources indicated that the country to which the labor leader and most of the imprisoned politicians will travel is still unknown. Some of the politicians will be banished to various localities in the interior of the country.

OFFICIAL WARNS OF USE OF CHILDREN BY SUBVERSIVES

PY270218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian Interior Ministry Under Secretary Daniel Salamanca reported here today that children, students and teachers are being used in Bolivia by extremist subversives to distribute opposition pamphlets.

The under secretary explained that copying machines are being used in several public and private schools to print the kind of propaganda that seeks to poison the minds of the new generations. Salamanca called on students, teachers and parents not to let themselves be surprised by political preaching and warned them that it is better to prevent than to regret.

COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION NOTED

PY141818 Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Oct (AFP)--It was reported in the capital today that a worker and a peasant will become members of the National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) by specific order of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The military regime intends that CONAL, created on Friday of last week, should fulfill the function of a legislative branch. It has 22 members, some of whom represent private entreprise. Others are members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (AFN), former President Hugo Banzer Suarez' party.

CONAL is presided over by Gen Juan Lechin Suarez, former general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) during the regime of Gen Rene Barrientos Ortuno. Abel Ayoroa Argandona, former senator and dissident of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), is also a member of CONAL.

PLANNING MINISTER OBTAINS LOAN FROM FRANCE

PY241623 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto and the French Government this morning signed an agreement by which the latter will give Brazil an $800 million loan to finance projects within the Brazilian energy program, especially in the field of electric power and oil.

This afternoon Delfim Neto will meet with French President Giscard d'Estaing to discuss the increase of French-Brazilian economic cooperation. The minister is making great efforts to renegotiate Brazil's foreign debt, giving up as little as he possibly can. This is the opinion of Sao Paulo economic expert (Maria Concepcion Tavares) who says that she hopes Minister Delfim Neto comes back a victor because if he loses, so will the Brazilian people.

COLOMBIAN PRIEST ARRESTED IN BELEM DEMONSTRATIONS

PY251319 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] During President Figueiredo's stay in Belem, police forces arrested six persons, among them was Colombian priest (Bernardo Veis).

The arrest took place during a demonstration in front of the Paz Theater where the closing ceremony of the first meeting of the Amazon Treaty was being held. Father (Veis) headed a demonstration of shantytown dwellers and was arrested for interfering in the arrest of one of the demonstrators. [Words indistinct] that Father (Veis) could be expelled from the country in compliance with the law on foreigners.

JUSTICE MINISTER: NO MARXIST DOCTRINE IN CHURCH

PY250135 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel stated yesterday that he has no knowledge that Marxist doctrine is being preached by members of the Brazilian clergy.

The justice minister said: "I cannot identify Marxist elements among the clergy. I have never had in my hands any document proving their existence. I have never heard of a priest delivering any homily smacking of Marxist propaganda." Minister Abi-Ackel also denied the existence of a crisis in church-state relations over the expulsion of Father Vito Miracapillo or because of the accusations recently made against some members of the clergy by Gen Jose Luis Coelho Neto. The minister added: "State-church relations are larger in scope and I do not believe they will be upset because the government exercises its right and duty to enforce the law."

SUPREME COURT SUSPENDS EXPULSION OF ITALIAN PRIEST

PY240156 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court yesterday unanimously upheld a preliminary decision by Judge Djaci Falcao, suspending the execution of the decree expelling Father Vito Miracapillo from the country. The justice who studied the case reviewed the request made by lawyer Erasto Villa-Verde in 5 minutes and proceeded immediately to read his verdict, to which all the other justices gave their "I agree."

Judge Falcao had sent the file pertaining to this case to the secretariat of the Supreme Court, including the information provided by the nation's president, who cosigned the expulsion decree with the justice minister. Today the papers will be sent to Attorney General Firmino Ferreira Paz, who has practically reached a verdict that the nation's president acted in accordance with the law.

NAVY, AIR MINISTERS STATE SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL OPENING

PY241812 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Speaking on behalf of his service branch and the army on the occasion of Pilots Day, Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano Fonseca emphasized the support of the armed forces for the process of political opening and scored the radicals who are trying to upset this process. The admiral added that the Brazilian people can rest assured that their armed forces will enforce domestic order and will guarantee the process of national redemocratization promised by President Figueiredo.

In response to this speech, Air Minister Lt. Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos recalled President Figueiredo's promise to implement democracy in Brazil. He reaffirmed that everything possible will be done to make this come true because everything else is irrelevant. The air minister scored radical theoreticians and said that they will be defeated by the will of the Brazilian society which seeks, at this unique phase in the life of the nation, to implement the bases of a stable democracy.

WORKERS PARTY REQUESTS PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

PY240132 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] A request for provisional registration was submitted by the Workers Party [PT] yesterday at 1500 to the Superior Electoral Court [TSE] by the national provisional directorate of the party. The PT informed the TSE that it has already formed provisional commissions in 18 states of the union, double the amount required by law for requesting provisional registration. Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula), president of the party, said that "the PT registration request amounts to a victory." In a collective press interview later, he said that his party will not participate in campaigns for calling a constituent assembly.

MINAS GERAIS METALWORKERS GO ON STRIKE

PY240242 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpts] The strike at the Belgo Mineira Company, in the city of Joao Monlevade in Minas Gerais State, has halted operations at the cast iron production plant since yesterday, when the company refused to meet the demands of the demands of the union workers. The workers, 4,400 of them, stayed at the plant with folded arms. There were no picket lines.

Ninety-eight percent of the 4,400 metalworkers at Monlevade are members of the union, which is one of the best organized in the state. This was the first union to go on strike in Minas Gerais after the 1964 revolution. Its demands were met in the strikes previous to this stoppage.

ENTERPRISE SET UP FOR NULCEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION

PY250111 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has signed two decrees granting Nuclebras the monopoly over studies, planning and construction of nuclear plants and the authority to create a new subsidiary under the name of Nuclon, Nuclebras Nuclear Plant Construction Enterprise, to be in charge of that monopoly. Nuclebras will hold 51 percent of Nuclon's capital and the remainder can be subscribed by concessionaires authorized to operate electricity-generating nuclear plants. The decrees were justified by "the need to make decisions on a short term basis and because the question is directly related to national security." According to the Planalto Palace spokesman, the decrees will have no effect on the construction of the Angra nuclear plants.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CALL FOR ZALDIVAR'S RETURN

PY231546 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0111 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile 22 Oct (LATIN)--The disbanded Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] tonight asked the military government to revoke the restrictions which preclude its former President Andres Zaldivar's return to Chile. This request was submitted by means of a communique released by the Christian Democratic Party and signed by, among others, former President Eduardo Frei (1964-1971).

The PDC, Chile's main political party for many years, also stated its "absolute solidarity" with Zaldivar and its "categoric rejection of the injustice to which he has been subjected."

Zaldivar, former finance minister during Frei's administration, was prohibited by the government from returning to Chile last Thursday for "offending the country abroad."

The PDC stated that its former president has never made any statements abroad, nor has he promoted schisms within the armed forces. The PDC also objected to the terms which the government has set for his return. As former PDC leader, Zaldivar's position has remained critical toward the military government which disbanded all political parties in the country in March 1977.

The PDC also believes that the Interior Ministry should have gone to court if it believed that Zaldivar's behavior was illegal, in order to give Zaldivar the opportunity to defend himself and to accept the results of the trial.

POLICE ARREST FINANCIAL BACKERS OF 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

PY151839 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Santiago, Chile (ANSA)--Only a few press reports with very few details refer to the arrest of financiers of subversive activities. An Argentine linked to the case of banker David Graiver is among the persons who have been arrested. The few press reports refer to the arrest of the executives of a financial organization (Credicom): Alfonso Gomez, Pedro Comancic and the Argentine Reinaldo Serrano. According to a report in the progovernment newspaper LA NACION, it has been proven that the persons who have been arrested (by the security services) "collected funds in order to stimulate subversion in Chile and are closely linked to the proscribed Revolutionary Communist Party [PRC]. During the times in which political parties were legal, the PRC was a small group leaning toward Trotskyism. It is also indicated that security officials have presumably detained five other persons for the same reasons; but they have not revealed much background data on them. LA NACION also explains that one of them is Japanese, the link between the Chilean group and a Japanese electronics firm. Apparently the financial organization and the distribution of electronics products were for collecting funds which were then provided for subversive and terrorist activities "both in our country and in Argentina," according to the newspaper LA NACION.

The same report indicates that the Chilean police are waiting for information from their Argentine and Japanese counterparts about those who have been arrested, especially concerning noncommercial activities. The security services can hold a person for 20 days for interrogation. Once this period is up, the person must be placed at the disposal of the courts or released. It is indicated that the security investigations and the detentions were made at the express orders of the Interior Ministry. It is also believed that other financial organizations may be connected with subversive activities and information regarding this matter is expected to be released next week, when the investigation will be extended. Among these organizations is one headquartered in Vina del Mar whose executives have travelled to Europe and from whom nothing has been heard for the past 20 days. Everything has been left in the hands of a manager, who has been unable to answer the questions asked by an investigating team that visited the firm in view of the charges that have been made.

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS MEASURES TO PRESERVE ORDER IN MEDELLIN

PA250323 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Special report by Elis Marin Mejia of "Super News" program in Antioquia]

[Text] During a fatiguing meeting which lasted for 6 hours, from 1100 to 1700 with a brief break for cold snacks, the members of the National Security Council, headed by German Zea Hernandez and Felio Andrade Manrique, ministers of government and justice, respectively, thoroughly discussed the serious state of public order which currently exists in Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department.

After considering various formulas that would permit the Colombian State to guarantee peace and tranquillity for the people of Antioquia, the Security Council prepared a 6-point document that will go into effect immediately:

Attention: The following are the conclusions reached by the National Security Council at the emergency meeting held in Medellin which ended at 1700:

1. The public forces, both the army and the police, will be reinforced.

2. State security organizations will be strengthened.

3. Weapons and vehicles will be (?commandeered) and vehicles which are confiscated will be placed at the disposal of the policy units of the department.

5. (number as heard) Protection will be given to judges, particularly to those who have been threatened, as well as to their families.

6. The council considered the possibility of granting a cash reward to persons who report the perpetrators or masterminds of murders that have taken place in recent days.

Finally, a method of regulating traffic will be devised to see that motorcycles are not used as instruments of crime, but simply as a means of transportation.

Special Protection Corps

PA250418 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A special armed corps will be established to provide protection for officials who work in the various courts of Medellin, capital of Antioquia Department. This was one of the decisions adopted by the National Security Council during its meeting at the 3d Brigade headquarters with three ministers in attendance. The personnel involved will be trained and equipped by the police force and the army and will have special powers.

Judges, Magistrates Resign

PA242121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Medellin, Colombia, 24 Oct (AFP)--Eighty judges and 42 magistrates from the local civil and criminal courts have resigned to protest the assassination of seven of their colleagues over the past few months, it was learned here today. Two judges who had been investigating the cocaine and marijuana traffic were killed in October in Medellin, Colombia's second largest city. Police have not yet resolved these cases. The state of insecurity that prevails in Medellin, a city of 3 million people, 700 of whom have been assassinated in the past 24 months, has elicited a number of protests from the citizens.

THREE M-19 MEMBERS 'FORCED' TO RETURN TO COLOMBIA

PA241607 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Panama City--Three presumed guerrillas of the Colombian subversive M-19 [19 April Movement] who were trying to enter Panama were forced to return to Colombia by the Panamanian authorities, it has been reported here. An official of KLM Airlines said that three of the passengers who arrived here on the SAM flight from Medellin on Wednesday 22 October, were compelled to return to Medellin on the same plane they arrived on. The three women were forcibly returned to the plane by airport police, the source said.

The authorities told officials of KLM Airlines, which handles the passengers of SAM Airlines here, that the three women could not enter Panama because they did not have visas and had been identified as guerrillas of the revolutionary M-19.

The presumed guerrillas were identified as Berta Trujillo, Rosa Gaviria and Miriam Ruiz.

Panamanian officials had initially said that several passengers who arrived on the SAM flight could not enter the country because they did not have enough money, the KLM official said. Each Colombian tourist must give proof of his solvency upon entering Panama, an airport official said in turn. Colombian tourists must prove that they have at least $300 upon entering the country. Security officials at Tocumen Airport preferred not to comment on the incident.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER SLOWED CANAL OPERATION

PA250233 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Panama Canal has reached its present peak capacity and possibilities for increasing traffic through the waterway are limited, according to statements offered this morning by the canal assistant administrator, Fernando Manfredo.

Referring to the causes of the unusual number of vessels awaiting passage on both ends of the canal, Manfredo said the accumulation of these vessels, which increases by 2 or 3 days the time each vessel must wait to pass through, has prompted requests from various countries, such as Ecuador, to give preference for transit of those vessels carrying perishable cargoes, such as bananas.

The possibility of establishing transit priorities, which has also been requested by President Aristides Royo, will be studied next week in New Orleans by the Canal Commission Board of Directors, made up of five North Americans and four Panamanians.

This morning, the vice president of the republic, Ricardo de la Espriella paid a visit to the Panama Canal Administration offices where he was greeted by Gen Dennis McAuliffe and Fernando Manfredo. The visit showed the Panamanian Government's concern over the congestion of vessels on both ends of the canal due to the slow transit through the waterway.

De la Espriella said that the government is interested in a prompt solution of the situation as there is the impression that the handling of this problem is in the hands of the Panamanians. He recalled that Panamanians are not operating the transit of vessels through the canal.

McAuliffe and Manfredo said the cause of slow transit through the canal is budgetary and that it would be settled at the administrative commission's Board of Directors meeting to be held in New Orleans, where a request will be submitted for additional funds to handle matters related to the infrastructure of the canal operation.

COUNTRIES ASK NICARAGUA TO WITHDRAW UN CANDIDACY

PA240257 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Central American countries asked Nicaragua today to withdraw its candidacy for the UN Security Council in order to facilitate Costa Rica's election. This election was scheduled for today at the United Nations but was postponed at the request of the Latin American group until the situation, which began with the Cuban candidacy opposed to the Costa Rican, is solved.

The Cubans withdrew their candidacy but nominated Guyana which also withdrew for the sake of group unity. Now there has emerged Nicaragua's candidacy which has prevented a resolution at the General Assembly, since Costa Rica has not attained the needed two-thirds majority for the lack of a few votes.

At the meeting of the Central American group, presided over by Guatemalan Eduardo Castillo, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras and the Dominican Republic spoke to Nicaragua in rather severe terms, asking it to facilitate Costa Rica's election.

COSTA RICA

SEARCH OPERATION SCALED DOWN FOR SECURITY REASONS

PW250440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The combing operation that was scheduled to take place on the northern border was substantially modified at the last moment for security reasons. Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc said that after careful thought he decided to reduce the number of personnel that would participate in the operation. He added that there would first be an attempt to find specific clues as a basis for formulating a plan of action in the northern part of the country.

There is much talk about irregularities, but no formal reports have been filed. For many months residents of Guanacaste, particularly those who reside along the Nicaraguan border, have been asking for the intervention of the public forces because of certain incidents involving foreigners present in the area. However, the security minister said this afternoon that not a single specific complaint has been filed to justify an investigation by the authorities. There is talk of armed individuals, of attacks and of robberies of both cattle and produce and even of armed confrontations. However, with the exception of the arrest of a wounded person and the discovery of a corpse wearing military clothing, there is nothing, the minister added.

A contingent of approximately 100 men, reportedly to include several immigration officers and officials of the Geodesic Institute, will make up the platoon that will carry out investigations in the northern part of Costa Rica. This group is made up of intelligent persons who are specially trained to carry out investigations on the northern border, the security minister said. We do not wish to risk anyone's life in a hastily planned operation, the minister said. This is why it was decided to reduce the personnel participating in the operation as well as the area of activity.

INVESTIGATION OF MISSING AMMUNITION ORDERED

PA241352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] An alleged removal of ammunition is being investigated. Sources close to the Public Security Ministry have said that reportedly an alleged removal of ammunition from the Pavas air station known as Base 15 is being investigated. According to information obtained in June of this year, several boxes of ammunition were taken out and they should have been taken to the 1st police station. However, they never arrived there and the whereabouts of the ammunition is unknown. For this reason, an investigation has reportedly been ordered.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST LEADER EXPLAINS U.S. INTERVENTION STRATEGY

PA252323 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Oct 80

["History and Present Situation of the Central American Peoples" program; report by unidentified station correspondent in El Salvador on a "recent" conversation with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, leader of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces of El Salvador--exact location and date not given]

[Excerpt] The advance of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador is unstoppable, says Salvador Cayethano Carpio, who adds that with each passing day the people and their vanguard have learned great things to intensify the struggle against the system of domination prevalent in El Salvador. According to Carpio, however, the United States and a number of other countries are intervening in various ways in connection with this struggle. Following is the statement of the top [words indistinct] our correspondent about the various forms of foreign interference in his country's domestic affairs aimed at curbing the people's unstoppable advance toward their final victory.

[Begin recording] In the first place, it is no secret that imperialism is directly intervening not only with advisers at the strategic, technical and military levels, but with advisers who head small combat units. The large number of helicopter gunships that imperialism has given this counterrevolutionary army is no secret, nor is the amount of all types of modern weapons that arrive daily to support this genocidal junta.

But this is only one aspect. The other aspect has to do with an entire network of diplomatic maneuvers and the composition and correlation of forces in the Caribbean and Central American area which imperialism is laboriously weaving around El Salvador.

In the first place, imperialism is trying to use the armies of Guatemala and Honduras to crush the Salvadoran people. The counterrevolutionary Honduran Army's attitude has become particularly dangerous, for at this point it is playing with three (?forms) of intervention on behalf of Yankee imperialism.

The first of these is direct intervention under the pretext that the people's forces and the counterrevolutionary forces are fighting along its borders and that it cannot tolerate this danger to its borders in such nearby areas.

The second is Honduras' clamor or appeal to the OAS interventionist forces or so-called pacification forces stationed along the border since the unfortunate war of 1968, a just war for the Honduran people, but a war of aggression waged by the criminal rightist chiefs of the Salvadoran Army.

At this point, it is another thing which [words indistinct]. It is a just war waged by the people inside their own country in an effort to achieve for themselves the destiny they deserve. At this point, to raise the same issues raised in 1969 serves only to favor imperialist intervention.

The Honduran Army has called on the OAS. It has appealed and demanded that this organization become an intervention force within El Salvador. This is the second link in the plans of U.S. imperialism--the use of the OAS. Imperialism is thus trying to raise issues that are apparently just, such as that of sending OAS Human Rights Commission delegations to El Salvador so their testimonies can be used to secure OAS intervention.

The Honduran Government is playing a very important role in imperialism's sinister plans, particularly because an OAS observer force already exists on the border between El Salvador and Honduras. The U.S. Government is now demanding that it become an interventionist force, not against the National Guard or the Salvadoran Army but against the patriots and the people. [end recording]

The supply of war materiel and the maneuvers aimed at an OAS intervention were the two forms of U.S. interference mentioned by Carpio. He then mentioned a third form of intervention.

[Begin recording] A third point of interest in connection with the Honduran Government's activities under Yankee imperialism's instructions is the effort to turn the peaceful and undivided waters of the Gulf of Fonseca into a convulsed area. The Honduran Government is looking for a legal way of denouncing that treaty [not further identified] and turning the Gulf of Fonseca into a center of aggression against Nicaragua and against the revolutionary movement in El Salvador. Naturally, in order to achieve this, it plans to request the intervention of U.S. imperialism, which would turn Honduras into a dangerous instrument threatening peace in Central America.

Imperialism's plans to use the Guatemalan Army, however, have been quite spoiled by the Guatemalan people's heroic struggle, which would place the Guatemalan Army between two revolutionary forces--those of El Salvador and of Guatemala. The Guatemalan Army has no rear guard. Its rear guard has been undermined by the people. Should it intervene in El Salvador, it would dig the Guatemalan Government's grave. That is precisely why imperialism [words indistinct] in its desperation is willing to use it only in a circumstantial way. Nonetheless, this situation can turn into something strategic, into a war of attrition that will definitely wipe out U.S. power throughout Central America.

That is why imperialism is looking for other allies. It has gladly found one in the Venezuelan Government. The Venezuelan Government has been sinking into complicity and is increasingly directing the genocidal actions against the Salvadoran people. It is providing weapons and it has organized an entire general staff of Venezuelan military advisers in the Venezuelan Embassy in El Salvador. Through what is known as Operation Centaur it has trained a large number of specialists to aid, even directly, in the conduct of [word indistinct] operations in El Salvador.

The Venezuelan Government is sinking into ridicule. It has not understood the situation that exists in El Salvador, blinded as it is by ideological and political banners. [end recording]

FDR ACCUSES UNITED STATES OF SUPPLYING ARMS TO JUNTA

PA260225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] In its information bulletin AVANCE, the Revolutionary Democratic Front accused the United States of supplying arms to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta, so it can continue massacring the Salvadoran people. In its latest edition, AVANCE says that in March of this year, the U.S. Congress approved a $6 million loan to the Salvadoran regime to purchase arms. In an article entitled "How Imperialism Is Helping the Salvadoran Junta," AVANCE also points out that in November 1979 the United States authorized the sale of military equipment to the Salvadoran regime in the amount of $290,751 which it used to obtain gas masks, bulletproof jackets and six military experts to train the government's repressive forces.

WEAPONS REPORTEDLY SMUGGLED VIA GULF OF FONSECA

PA260003 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1545 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Confidential reports say it is possible that arms are being smuggled to Salvadoran insurgents through the Gulf of Fonseca. (?It is guessed) that individuals trained in underwater operations might be leaving a neighboring country and reaching the Salvadoran coast to contact guerrillas openly fighting government troops and to deliver weapons to them.

The reports say that Cubans and Soviets as well as other foreign nationals might be involved in gunrunning to the guerrillas who have concentrated in part of Morazan Department, a few kilometers away from the Honduran border. Unidentified planes might also be landing in the areas where the guerrillas are bivouacked in order to provide weapons and ammunition to them.

The source says that it is possible the weapons confiscated by Honduran police in a lumber truck which was carrying camouflaged large-caliber weapons might have been delivered to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Honduran police have denied confiscating weapons and the existence of guerrillas in the south but local residents say strange things happen at night in the Gulf of Fonseca where lights go on and off. This may be related to gun-running.

SWEDISH CITIZEN HELD; SEARCH FOR MERCENARIES CONTINUES

PA250337 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] A Swedish citizen was captured yesterday in the mountains of Joateca, Morazan Department, carrying photos, films and nonmilitary private documents, according to armed forces spokesmen.

The prisoner, identified as Piter Turbuison, 28, will be placed in the custody of the competent court to respond to charges made against him for having entered an area under military control from which he obtained documents supposedly restricted solely to use by the regular army.

As we already reported, in the Morazan Department several extremist camps have been dismantled. These elements were engaged in sowing terror in the various towns in the area, forcing their inhabitants to abandon their lodgings and small properties. This case has stirred the attention of the authorities of San Francisco, Gotera, San Miguel, La Union, and other sectors of the country.

The Salvadoran Army is presently conducting intense search operations in various departments looking for Cuban, Nicaraguan, Panamanian and Costa Rican mercenaries, in addition to those of other nationalities. In many communities in the eastern part of the country, these mercenaries have been seen coming from rural areas. They are men with Afro-Cuban features, supposedly Cubans, as well as Panamanians, Nicaraguans and natives of other Central American and Caribbean latitudes.

Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, reported 8 days ago the presence of thousands of foreign mercenaries participating in acts of violence in El Salvador.

The constant reports from residents of the towns as well as that of Monsignor Aparicio y Quintanilla, have prompted the action of military and security in searching for these mercenaries.

Swede To Be Expelled

PA260205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2221 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Oct (LATIN)--The government today ordered the expulsion of Piter Turbuison, a Swedish journalist caught in a restricted military area in Morazan Department with documents meant only for the use of the army, it has been officially announced. A military spokesman said that 28-year-old Turbuison will be turned over to the consul general of Sweden in El Salvador and that the newsmen must then leave Salvadoran territory.

The spokesman noted that the newsman was arrested during operations carried out this weekend in Morazan, 219 km east of here, on the border with Honduras. Turbuison was found in possession of maps, photographs and other documents restricted to army use. The communications medium for which the newsman works is still unknown. He was brought to the capital last night and is under arrest in a national police station.

This week, during the operations in Morazan Department, which have been extended to the Departments of Cabanas, La Union, Cuscatlan and Chalatenango, at least 200 persons have died, according to armed forces spokesmen yesterday. The sources noted that during the military operations, several guerrilla camps have been destroyed and the authorities have seized arms, ammunition, food and subversive literature.

ARMY CONTINUES 'CLEAN-UP OPERATION' IN MORAZAN

200 Guerrilla Deaths

PA250017 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 24 Oct (LATIN)--A military spokesman said here today that about 200 guerrillas were killed last week in clashes in Morazan, east of San Salvador during military "clean-up" operations. Meanwhile, terrorists killed 26 people in several parts of the country, according to police.

The spokesman said that the army captured many weapons and dismantled many guerrilla camps along the Honduran border last week.

Military operations also included the Departments of Chalatenango and Cuscatlan in the northern part of the country, and San Vicente and La Union, in the east. The spokesman, who did not specify the army's casualties, said that about 200 guerrillas had been killed.

LP-28 Report

PA252349 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] issued a report indicating that despite the massive mobilization of war equipment, and troops and the support of U.S. mercenaries, the junta's military forces have not been able to break through the revolutionary forces' front line.

The LP-28 also reports that fighting in Morazan Department has been going on for the past 15 days and that the army has mobilized troops, police forces and paramilitary bands to participate in the action. U.S. mercenaries, identifiable by their features which are different from those of Salvadorans, and former Somozist guardsmen are fighting beside the Salvadoran regime's troops, some news media have reported.

The military units which have been mobilized to Morazan Department are: The 2d Brigade, the 3d Brigade, San Salvador's 1st Artillery Brigade, San Carlos garrison 1st Brigade and special commandos from two ranger units. Helicopters and airplanes are supporting the ground forces' operation with daily air raids on the zone where the revolutionary forces are entrenched.

FMLN Communique

PA240420 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 21 Oct 80 Vol 2 No 186 p 1669

[Communique No 1 of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN]

[Excerpt] War of Extermination

There are 5,000 army troops in the Morazan area equipped with 120-mm mortars, 155-mm cannons 20 helicopter gunships, more than 20 armored troop carriers, military vehicles, rifles and ammunition, as well as incendiary bombs (napalm).

For this operation, the national army is supported by Yankee, Guatemalan and Honduran soldiers quartered at Jocoaitique. In view of the above, our fighters, the FMLN states, are waging heroic battles to defend the unarmed communities in the area, and are causing heavy casualties to the national army.

The army losses in Chalatenango, San Vicente and Morazan are so heavy that it has been necessary to build another wing in the military hospital and to occupy the third floor of the national nursing school.

Parallel to the extermination war, the forces of the dictatorship are engaged in a publicity campaign in which they distort the facts of what is really happening. These campaigns are described as a psychological war on the Salvadoran people.

Aid for Refugees

PA252255 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1820 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A commission formed by members of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, the archbishopric legal aid office, the Salvadoran Ecumenical Committee, the Ecumenical Committee for Humanitarian Aid and foreign correspondents left at noon today for El Rosario, Marazan Department. The purpose of their trip to El Rosario is to deliver food, medicines and supplies to the refugees in this village. The commission has the army high command's approval and safe-conduct.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED; NO CASUALTIES

PA251556 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador has been attacked. It was machinegunned by unidentified individuals as they passed by. There were no casualties. At present only business personnel are at the embassy since the ambassador has been withdrawn.

ANOTHER HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION MEMBER MURDERED

PA261812 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The body of the administrative chief of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador (CDHES) was found today near the Isidro Menendez Legal Center in the northern section of the capital.

Ramon Valladares Perez, 35, was shot in the head by unidentified individuals, presumably early this morning. Valladares, in charge of CDHES funds, lived in San Antonio Abad, in the western outskirts of the capital. He was one of the founders of the Human Rights Commission, a nongovernmental body.

He is the second commission member killed in the past 4 weeks. In late September several unidentified individuals, whom a commission spokesman described as "security agents in civilian clothes," kidnapped and later killed a commission secretary, Maria Magdalena Henriquez.

In a public appearance by Christian Democratic junta member Antonio Morales Ehrlich, the government denied responsibility for the Henriquez murder.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE REITERATES MEDIATION OFFER

PA241457 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 2, 9

[Text] Msgr Marcos Rene Revelo told EL DIARIO DE HOY that "a mediation offer by the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador [CEDES] will be officially proposed to the government revolutionary junta in the near future, as was announced a few days ago." Monsignor Revelo is a member of the permanent commission of the conference and auxiliary bishop of San Salvador.

He adds that "it is not up to the bishops to propose or set the conditions for the dialogue, that is if it is held. Our task is solely mediation and it will be up to the parties in conflict to establish the conditons and rules of the game, so that, God willing, peace for our people can be obtained."

The CEDES, or its delegate, Monsignor Revelo said, "will, I hope, receive the conditions proposed by the groups in conflict, so as to establish a climate favoring the development of a positive dialogue."

Monsignor Revelo said that "we have not received anything yet from the leftist people's groups, such as the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses or the United Revolutionary Directorate, stating whether they accept our offer to mediate. The government junta seems to have established its conditions, according to reports published yesterday."

Monsignor Revelo also said that "the CEDES is not striving to implement mediation or a peaceful settlement. We have offered the parties in conflict our sacrifices, but if these parties do not approve and seek other channels for understanding, may God bless them so that we the Salvadorans can have peace and harmony."

He said that "what is important is peace and not who attains it, because it could be the International Red Cross, the Rotarians, the Lions Club or others who offer their services to this noble cause. Meanwhile we shall continue to await an answer."

ARCHBISHOPRIC OFFICER CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT 'REPRESSION'

PA2621[illegible] .nama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 26 Oct 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran archbishopric today condemned what it termed "genocide" and "extermination war" by the regime against "the defenseless civilian population."

"Genocide is underway throughout the country. It is an indiscriminate and cruel massacre, an extermination war not against the guerrillas but against the defenseless civilian population," Father Fabian Amaya Torres said during the archbishopric's weekly homily.

Amaya, the archbishopric's media officer, said that "some incidents make us say that the repression we are experiencing today is worse in its cruelty, sadism and scope than that experienced during the last few days of Gen (Carlos Humberto) Romero."

The ruling junta that came to power on 15 October 1979 following the overthrow of Romero's regime has repeatedly rebutted the accusations of the church and leftwing groups that the government is "repressing the people."

Amaya stated that "it is exterminating the good, defenseless people." Most of the 8,000 deaths reported in El Salvador this year, Amaya reported, "are the responsibility of members of the security corps and the army."

In turn the regime claims that international news reports on "repression" are part of an international media conspiracy against the junta and the Christian Democratic Party which joined the government on 9 January.

Amaya added that "the 'execution' of military, paramilitary and rightwing elements by armed leftwing groups is also to be condemned." However, he noted that "it is a sin and an act of cowardice to kill defenseless women and children in their own homes," as he stated the government members are doing.

Amaya contended that he was not making this denunciation "out of political opposition but in keeping with an evangelicial duty." "We are fulfilling Pope John Paul II's mandate to call injustice by name and murder by name," Amaya said. He made a veiled reference to the government's charges that the church has taken a political stand, adding that "no one can tell the church what it should say or how it should say it."

The prelate called the upcoming signing of a peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras "a positive international overture." The treaty wil be signed in Lima, Peru on 30 October by the two nations' foreign ministers.

However, Amaya remarked, there is no need to make peace between the two peoples because we have always been at peace. Amaya voiced his reservations concerning the apparently precipitate signing of the document by the two nations which have not had diplomatic or any other kind of relations since July 1969 when their armies staged a bloody 100-hour war.

The treaty "comes at a time when it lends itself to doubt and suspicion. Has there been pressure by the United States? Or is it the outcome of military rather than political considerations?"

Amaya thus echoed leftwing accusations both in El Salvador and Honduras that the treaty is intended to unite the two nations' armies to fight the guerrillas who have almost impenetrable pockets along the Salvadoran-Honduran border.

The priest condemned this week's dynamite attack on the Jesuit residence in the southwestern section of the capital.

BUSINESSMEN ANALYZE COMMERCIAL TIES WITH HONDURAS

PA210202 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Spokesmen from the Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador have said that Salvadoran industrialists in no way present a problem of unfair competition to Honduran industry. They say that the main problems they are facing at this moment are a shortage of raw materials, the exodus of capital and a lack of local incentives. They also say that Honduran industrialists should not worry about their governments signing a peace agreement soon because it will take El Salvador a long time before it can reorganize its industrial sectors which have been seriously affected by the current political situation. Anyway, they added, bilateral commercial relations between El Salvador and Honduras have to be carried out in a climate of understanding and mutual action.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT SAYS U.S. TRYING TO IMPOSE POLICY

PA260431 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia pointed out today that the U.S. Government has a constant blockage against his regime.

"This is a matter of an international type repression," the Guatemalan president said in an interview published by the newspaper PRENSA LIBRE.

Lucas Garcia said the U.S. Government is trying to impose a certain political line, which he finds "unacceptable."

He added that Washington has sent several envoys who have tried to pressure him so that his regime will move in a certain line, "which is an attack upon the sovereignty of this country."

A charge d'affairs is representing the United States in Guatemala for several months now since Ambassador Frank Ortiz was transferred to the Panama Canal Zone. [as received]

Lucas Garcia said that it is not true that he is the head of a "military government," emphasizing that he was elected in the national elections held in 1980 [as received] and for a 4-year period.

"I have a little less than 2 years before I complete my administration, because I do not have the slightest intention of being reelected. I will turn power over to the citizen who is elected during the 1982 elections, and I guarantee the next elections will be honest," he added.

Lucas Garcia said that Guatemala is currently experiencing some political violence as guerrilla groups are active in the country.

"The national army keeps the subversive groups under control," the president said.

Concerning the statements made in Washington earlier this week by the secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], Vinicio Cerezo, to the effect that the armed forces should withdraw from the government, General Lucas Garcia answered that the DCG has always nominated military men for president.

Further Report

PA260449 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Oct (AFP)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas stated here today that his government "is not repressive and has never supported paramilitary groups." He made this statement in response to charges in this regard made by Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG].

Lucas said his government "is democratic" and noted he can say that "because all the big projects and works being carried out benefit the majority of the Guatemalan people." The chief of state today called for a news conference to respond to the statements Cerezo made recently to the national and international news media accusing the government of being directly responsible for the wave of violence in the country.

Lucas noted: "Besides, we have to ask who is Mr Vinicio Cerezo to demand the army to withdraw from power when the DCG has called for military presidential candidates in the past?"

The president commented on the relations between Guatemala and the United States, noting that he will never accept "being sent a Bowdler or a Cheek (assistant secretary and deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs) to try to hold me or impose on me a determined political line."

The chief of state characterized the alleged blockade of credits, commerce and tourism from Washington as "political and ill-intentioned."

The Guatemalan president stated that his government is firm and solid and will continue "its political line of searching for solutions to the country's problems."

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING CASES OF REFUGEES

PA252335 Guatemala City Radio Mundial Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Relations Ministry is studying each case of the persons who have taken refuge in the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Embassies in this capital separately, Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez said. He added that there is no deadline for issuing safe-conducts and that the Foreign Ministry will take its time before reaching a decision.

HONDURAS

TALKS TO CONTINUE WITH EL SALVADOR AFTER TREATY SIGNING

Summit Planned

PA260025 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena yesterday told this station that the government leaders of Honduras and El Salvador will soon meet in Tegucigalpa to ratify the peace treaty signed in Lima, Peru by the two nations' foreign ministers. Chevez Mena said a draft treaty has been agreed upon and will be signed in Lima on 30 October. A summit can then be held in Tegucigalpa.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said that the border issue, the most difficult point in the negotiations conducted with the aid of former Peruvian President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, will be solved through a mutual agreement of the two nations. I hope to settle the border issue without having to go to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Chavez said.

He added that his country's constitutional provision on territorial integrity is no bar to further negotiations on that point. The delimitation of the border does not affect the territorial integrity of El Salvador because, by outlining our sovereign border, we will just make effective what our constitution already establishes, he said.

He finally noted that both nations can rest assured that the solution to the conflict will be satisfactory to their interests and hereafter relations between the two will be doubly cordial.

Trade Talks Scheduled

PA260030 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1415 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central-American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] About 15 days after the peace treaty is signed, technical delegations from Honduras and El Salvador will again sit down at the negotiating table to formulate a draft bilateral trade treaty. Honduran Economy Secretariat experts estimate that by April 1981, economic relations between the two countries will have reached their most normal state.

Most Honduran businessmen have noted their desire to participate in commerce and to try to sell more on the Salvadoran market. However, the northern coast industrialists are the most enthusiastic. They have already started asking for their products to be included on the possible trade lists.

Several items regarded as fundamental to Honduras might be included in the treaty such as shoes and textiles. These would be negotiated on the basis of quotas as is the case of Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Experts think there will be a slight price drop of several items on the national market after the negotiations are over since Salvadorans make good-quality products at lower prices than Hondurans.

Army Chiefs Meeting

PA252146 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1355 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The general staffs of the Honduran and Salvadoran armies met yesterday in the El Amatillo border post, 140 km south of Tegucigalpa. The purpose of the meeting was to continue the rapprochement talks taking place between the two countries. These talks are to culminate with the signing of a general peace treaty on 30 October in Lima, Peru.

The meeting on the border between the two countries took place in the most absolute secrecy and several news correspondents from the region were denied entry to the meeting area. A military source has told AFP unofficially that the military men of the two nations discussed, among other things, some of the security measures that will be applied in the border area following the signing of the peace treaty.

The Honduran military delegation that participated in this meeting was headed by Gen Mario Enrique Chinchilla, chief of the general staff, and other members of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, in San Salvador there has been no report yet on the meeting of the chiefs of staff of the Honduran and Salvadoran armies.

NICARAGUA

CRUZ OUTLINES PLANS FOR $75 MILLION U.S. LOAN

PA261532 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The balance of $55 million (550 million cordobas) of the controversial $75 million loan the United States granted to Nicaragua will be used to implement the economic reactivation program andto bolster our international reserves.

The plans for use of the funds were outlined by junta member Arturo Cruz yesterday when he signed, together with Lawrence Harrison, representative of the Agency for International Development (AID), the agreement on delivery of the last installment of the U.S. loan.

Cruz said that Nicaragua's main objective in obtaining and seeking this financing is to move forward with the economic and social programs of the 1980 plan. It is good to note that the Carter administration understands that Nicaragua has been leading the life of an independent nation since 19 July 1979 and that, despite our disagreements, the U.S. Government has displayed a high sense of respect for the right to self-determination of the Nicaraguan people.

In this connection, Cruz reminded the U.S. delegates and the representatives of the local and foreign press present on the occasion that negotiations onloans or assistance involve no agreements that would harm or compromise Nicaragua's sovereignty.

How the Loan Will Be Invested

Five of a total of $75 million represent a donation from the U.S. Government. The remaining $70 million (700 million cordobas) will be used as follows:

Three hundred million cordobas will be used to grant loans to small and medium industries, small businesses and small and medium-sized farms.

The other 400 million will be devoted to construction of civil works such as feeder roads. The projects will be executed by state branches such as the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry and the Construction Ministry. Nevertheless, a portion of the 400 million cordobas will have to be reallocated, because some of the programs that had been initially scheduled before the onset of the rainy season could not be implemented because the debates in the U.S. Congress delayed delivery of the loan.

Sixty percent of the overall package of 750 million cordobas will be allocated to private enterprise, Cruz noted.

Loan Was Approved After 1 Year

The loan was originally requested by President Carter in September 1979, almost 2 months after the Somozist tyranny was crushed.

Harrison, who is the AID director in Nicaragua, admitted during the signing of the contract that approval by the U.S. Congress had taken longer than expected and that strong lobbying by the Carter administration, Nicaragua's friends in Congress, Nicaraguan leaders and the private sector had been required to obtain it.

Harrison stressed that thus far in the revolutionary process the United States has undertaken to supply over $102 million to Nicaragua and that $63 million have already been disbursed, not including the $55 million covered by the agreement signed yesterday at government house.

The U.S. official noted that the overall funds pledged by the United States for Nicaragua's reconstruction total $157 million.

He also disclosed that the United States has agreed to grant a new $100 million loan to Nicaragua, of which an initial installment of $40 million will be delivered in a few days. He stressed that AID and the Carter administration had established the base of support to obtain the $75 million for Nicaragua from the start.

RADIO SANDINO COMMENTATOR CALLS REAGAN 'WARMONGER'

PA241527 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Finger on the Sore" commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares]

[Text] The world is closely following the electoral campaign of U.S. presidential candidates Jimmy Carter, Democrat; Ronald Reagan, Republican and John Anderson, Independent; which will be decided on 4 November.

The people are wondering about the results of the elections in the most influential capitalist nation in the world and deeply worried over the fact that the winner could be Ronald Reagan, the Republican Party candidate. Reagan is an ominous candidate not only for the world, but also for U.S. citizens. This view has been obtained from a poll conducted by the magazine NEWSWEEK, which shows that voters in favor of an interventionist policy are reversing their attitude against the use of military force promoted by Reagan, the former Hollywood actor. According to the survey, 70 percent of the people oppose giving the Pentagon more money for arms. This, in a way, is opposition to Reagan's warmongering policy. Although U.S. voters are skeptical about Carter because of his failure to solve a number of serious economic problems, 49 percent of the people, the survey showed, believe Carter is the more capable candidate of the two and that he will keep the nation out of war. The survey showed that only 23 percent think like Reagan. The NEWSWEEK survey shows that support for Carter has increased 12 percent since its June survey.

The most recent reports indicate that voters in the United States are giving more thought to U.S. foreign policy and this could be the reason that the trend is slowly but progressively turning against the apocalyptic Reagan. The actor-turned-politician is a serious menace to world peace because of his position against national liberation movements; in favor of U.S. support for Somoza and for intervening in Central America and in other parts of the world. With Reagan in the White House, mankind's future would be at stake. He would not hesitate to start a war using nuclear weapons. This is absolutely manifest in his opposition to SALT II. While Carter is trying to have the Senate ratify SALT II, cowboy Reagan has promised to withdraw it from the Senate if he is elected. Reagan believes in negotiating from a position in which the United States has the upper hand.

Carter has termed Reagan's attitude as ridiculous and dangerous. Carter realizes that he will get no where with U.S. voters by assuming a world-bully attitude. He prefers to show a responsible attitude in favor of detente and against a confrontation which will only mean disaster. Reagan's strategists have noticed that U.S. voters are not going along with their candidate's hardline policy and, therefore, have told hotheaded Reagan to take it easy.

Although no one can predict the winner, it is probable that U.S. voters will vote for the candidate who advocates peace instead of war. Therefore, we could say that if this happens, the loser will be the fascist Reagan and the winner will be those who favor detente and believe it is better to negotiate than to destroy. At least, this is what we are hoping for.

NICARAGUA CONTINUES TO SEEK SUPPORT FOR SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT

PA240347 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Test] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry revealed in an official communique today that Nicaragua is contesting a seat among the 15 on the UN Security Council.

Nicaragua contests this representation in the United Nations with the Costa Rican Government, which is also a candidate for the seat. The Foreign Ministry communique includes the note which the Nicaraguan permament mission circulated among the UN members. The Foreign Ministry communique reads as follows:

Foreign Ministry press, radio and television bulletin, 24 October 1980.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry presents to the information media the official note circulated by the Nicaraguan permanent mission among UN members in regard to the nomination of our country to a seat on the UN Security Council.

The Nicaraguan permanent mission greets the permanent missions of the UN member countries and has the honor of reminding them that Nicaragua is a candidate for the Latin American seat as a non-permanent member on the Security Council. This seat will be left vacant at the end of 1980.

Considering that it was by the decision of this assembly and according to its regulations that Nicaragua originally emerged as a candidate, we reaffirm our determination to abide by the will of the assembly. Our country will therefore analyze its official nomination according to the results of the remaining elections in the second round of restricted voting.

In making this decision, the Nicaraguan Government has been motivated by the voluntary vote of confidence expressed by 60 delegations during the last voting and also because of the need to find an acceptable solution to the present situation.

The Nicaraguan permanent mission to the United Nations reiterates to the other principal missions to the United Nations the assurance of its highest esteem.

New York, 22 October 1980 [Signed] Norma Penal Baru, information and press

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES COSTA RICAN ENVOY EXPELLED

PA241728 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has denied the rumor that the Nicaraguan Government had declared the Costa Rican ambassador to this country persona non grata.

This false report was put into circulation by several of reaction's news media, obviously with ill intentions.

According to Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez, Nicaragua continues to maintain magnificent relations with Costa Rica and nothing has happened to declare the Costa Rican ambassador persona non grata.

LA PRENSA'S CHAMORRO WARNS AGAINST ANTI-IAPA CAMPAIGN

PA261829 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Managua, 25 Oct (AFP)--Newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios claimed here today that an official campaign has been launched against the IAPA, against the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA and against himself.

Chamorro, publisher of LA PRENSA, said the campaign started in the wake of his charges at the recent IAPA convention of measures adopted by the Sandinist government to restrict freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

The young newsman, son of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, murdered by the Somoza regime in 1978, said the campaign is unjustified because "we have merely reported the application of repressive measures and have not said that there is no freedom of the press in Nicaragua."

The campaign claimed by Chamorro includes condemnation this week by the State Council (legislative organ) of the IAPA "for seeking to meddle in Nicaragua's domestic affairs."

The condemnation--being drafted by the Executive Committee of the State Council, and which also includes LA PRENSA--was approved at the request of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN), which publicly criticized Chamorro's "counterrevolutionary" attitude at the IAPA convention.

Chamorro told AFP that the State Council's resolution was "ill-iadvised" and that it would contribute to further deterioration of the Nicaraguan revolution's image.

He said the condemnation of the IAPA was uncalled for, because "from that standpoint, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and the International Human Rights Commission would also have to be condemned whenever these organizations have to interfere in any country because of the very nature of their functions."

Chamorro also reported that an arrest warrant has been issued against his Uncle Jaime Chamorro, general manager of LA PRENSA, by an inspector from the Labor Ministry who is handling the case of one of the newspaper's workers.

The Masaya Court of Appeals upheld an appeal presented by Chamorro's lawyers and declared the arrest warrant void, warning the Labor Ministry inspector of "abuse of authority."

BRIEFS

BCIE LOANS--The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] has reported that it granted eight loans to Central America last year. Three of these loans were granted to Nicaragua. The first of them, for 43 million cordobas, was for the financing of the project of interconnection of the electricity with Costa Rica. The second loan was for 40 million cordobas and was used for a social project in Bataola and the third one, for 2 million cordobas, was to carry out a feasibility study for a cacao plantation project. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 80 PA]

SWEDISH DELEGATION VISIT--A Swedish delegation comprised of members of the directorate of the Swedish Council for Cooperation for Scientific Investigation, led by parliamentarian Bertil Zachrisson, is currently visiting Nicaragua. Zachrisson has stressed Swedish aid to Nicaragua in various areas. This aid includes the financing of hospitals as well as technical aid and scientific cooperation in the conduct of various studies. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 9 PA]

MALMIERCA SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA260258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca and Simon Ifede Ogouma, foreign ministers of Cuba and Benin, respectively, have signed a cooperation agreement in Havana. The ceremony was attended by (Ignate Adaho Boffo), member of the Political Bureau of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Revolutionary National Assembly of Benin.

BULGARIAN MILITARY TRAINING DELEGATION VISITS SANTIAGO

FL250048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0037 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Gen (Dimitur Popov), chairman of the organization for technical and military training of the population of Bulgaria and the delegation he heads have visited the Valdimir Ilich Lenin Polytechnical School in Santiago de Cuba. (Popov) expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given by the students. He also emphasized the solid ties of friendship that exist between Cuba and Bulgaria and wished the students success in their studies and work.

For his part, Col William Galvez, president of the National Council of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education, highlighted the enthusiasm that prevailed in the school over the tasks being carried out by the rank-and-file society which is one of the most outstanding in Santiago de Cuba Province. The Bulgarian delegation also laid a floral wreath at the mausoleum that contains the remains of national hero Jose Marti at Santa Efigenia Cemetery. The delegation visited the museums at the former Moncada Barracks and Siboney Farm.

MEXICAN BANK OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL250136 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bank of Mexico Director General (Gustavo Romero Colbet) early this afternoon was received by National Bank of Cuba Minister-President Raul Leon Torras to open official talks that will be concerned with cooperation between the central Banks of the two countries. They are intended to promote economic cooperation concerning the exchange of experiences and training of personnel.

Rodriguez Meets Mexican Delegation

FL251312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politiburo and vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the delegation of the Bank of Mexico headed by its Director General (Gustavo Romero Colbet). Raul Leon Torras, minister-president of the Cuban National Bank, also participated in the talks. Matters dealing with cooperation between the two states in the field of finances were discussed.

VENEZUELAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE OFFICIALS VISIT SANTIAGO

FL242115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] (Julio Escalona), secretary general of the Socialist League of Venezuela, and Congressional Deputy (David Nieves) who is a national leader of the aforementioned organization, have visited our country at the invitation of the PCC. The two Venezuelan leaders were received by Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the Party Central Committee and chief of its America Department. They also visited the former Moncada Barracks, the Siboney Farm and other historic places in Santiago de Cuba.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ADDRESSES ISLE OF YOUTH STUDENTS

PA241409 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] A society where the exploitation of man by man does not exist will be constructed in Nicaragua, Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, said on the Isle of Youth in Cuba. Commander Borge told this to Nicaraguan students in the Carlos Fonseca Amador Rural Basic Secondary School on that island.

He added that the Sandinist National Liberation Front is interested in training youth in the principle that all students must work and all workers must study.

He also said that Nicaragua's solidarity with Cuba is already bearing fruit as a result of the work currently being carried out in Nicaragua by Cuban technicians, doctors and teachers.

SELA SECRETARY ALZAMORA ENDS VISIT AFTER TALKS

FL242108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), today ended his official visit to Cuba. During his stay in our country, Alzamora exchanged views on the activities of the SELA, a regional ecnomic integration organization on matters of cooperation, coordination and consultation in Latin America.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. ELECTION APATHY, LACK OF CHOICE

FL241647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1511 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Electoral Panorama"]

[Excerpt] As the U.S. presidential campaign winds up, voters continue to demonstrate a high degree of apathy about the three candidates. It is impossible to predict who will eventually win; in other words, who will be candidate who loses least. Nevertheless, if there is any one characteristic that currently predominates in the U.S. electoral campaign, it is the high degree of voter opposition to Carter, Reagan and Anderson. Those who support Reagan say that they do so to protest against Carter, while those who support the President claim they do so because they oppose Reagan. Those who (?prefer) Anderson base their preference on their opposition to the two main candidates.

The strategy of the reelection-seeking President is based on admitting his mistakes while attacking Reagan as a dangerous extremist and trying to ignore the other candidate, John Anderson, as much as possible.

Since Reagan is running on a platform prepared by the most conservative wing of the Republican Party, which offers very little to minorities and workers, he has been forced to wage what is called a negative campaign against his main adversary. The Republican candidate has based his strategy on military and foreign policy issues, attacking Carter and accusing him of demagoguery. The former Hollywood cowboy turned Republican presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan, has asked for the biggest peacetime Pentagon budget in his eagerness to have military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Another characteristic of the U.S. presidential elections is widespread disillusion with President Carter among blacks and workers, althought it is expected that very few of them will support Reagan.

CAMACHO AGUILERA MEETS WITH REFINERY WORKERS

FL231513 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first Party secretary of Havana City Province, has met with the communist militants of the Nico Lopez Refinery's repair shops in Havana city. During the meeting various aspects of the operation of that important industry were discussed.

CULTURE MINISTER HART TOURS GUANABOCA CULTURAL CENTERS

FL251325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and Minister of Culture, has toured the 10 main cultural centers of the Guanabacoa Municipality, the first one of Havana City Province to fulfill all the objectives outlined by his ministry. Hart visited the house of culture and the art gallery, where he observed performances by the municipal chorus and a group of students from the Guillermo Tomas Musical Academy.

EDUCATION MINISTER FERNANDEZ URGES CONTINUED STUDY BY YOUTH

FL251259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Sufficient scholarships were given to all graduates from ninth grade; therefore those who did not continue to study did so due to personal problems, asserted Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of education, in his closing remarks at the national meeting on scholarships. Also vice president of the Council of Ministers, he stated that the main reasons for students graduating from secondary school level to stop studying were marriage, work or personal illness or that of a relative. He insisted on the need for all students to continue to study before joining a productive activity. He called for using all forms of persuasion, explanations and even coercion to avoid school dropouts until there is a law which forces parents to show concern in such situations. For this school term, Fernandez said the Education Ministry will offer more than 20,000 scholarships in many specialities, and stressed the need for a stepped up effort in vocational training and professional orientation as a means to register youths.

DORTICOS PRAISES GRANMA PROVINCE FOR EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

FL251228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1102 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado has made the closing remarks at a ceremony of presentation of the flag accrediting Granma Province as the winner in the battle for a sixth grade education with more than 58,000 workers having achieved that level of education. During the ceremony held at the National Anthem Plaza, Osvaldo Dorticos noted that this province's success was a reason for profound pride and joy, and conveyed congratulations from the PCC Politburo and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

DELEGATE FLORES HAILS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN COPENHAGEN

FL241953 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Our country rates very highly the program of action adopted by the World Women's Conference recently held in Copenhagen. In a speech at a meeting of the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Commission of the UN General Assembly, Cuban delegate Maria Flores noted that the resolutions approved by that confeence truly respond and provide solutions to the crucial problems of our era. She rejected the complaints of certain Western countries which stated that they did not want to see the conference being politicized. The Cuban delegate asserted that such a conference had to hear, examine and offer opinions on all real problems affecting women throughout the world and not limit itself only to abstract problems of hypothetical women.

JAMAICA

SEAGA PLEDGES FIGHT FOR BETTER U.S. TARIFFS, QUOTAS

FL241715 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga said yesterday that he was giving notice that if elected to power the Jamaica Labour Party intended to fight the United States on the question of better tariffs and quotas for Jamaican goods.

Speaking to hundreds of BITU [Bustamente Industrial Trade Union] delegates at a conference at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel yesterday, Mr Seaga said: "We intend to fight Washington on these things and I give notice, to open the doors of the U.S. market wider."

Mr Seaga said that he could only talk for Jamaica, but the Caribbean was also a place in point. He said: "We intend to fight Washington to open the doors for our products so that we can have bigger and better markets, because it is only the bigger and better markets that will mean greater production, that means more employment, that means higher standards of living.

"We don't intend to be a friend of any country that can deny us the opportunity to export our products in the quantities and at prices to enable our people to have a proper life" he said.

"This struggle is one that can be dealt with in part at the political level, but in another part it has to be dealt with at the union level, because right now there is a greater move for greater restrictions against the importation of foreign goods into the United States, specific foreign goods. That move is being led by the AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organisations) on behalf of the union movement in the United States, to protect the work force in the United States.

"We can't blame a union for taking that position or the confederation of unions for taking that position, but we must be able to go to them at the political level in Washington, and at the union level of the AFL-CIO, and plead a special case, because Jamaica is like a country that has just gone through a major war. It has been ravaged. It has been destroyed. There is very little left and we need the kind of assistance and we need the kind of approach and we need the kind of support to help us to be put back on our feet again once more," Mr Seaga said.

"The labor movement therefore must help to break down these export barriers, he said.

Mr Seaga said that his government would have to look at those crops and those manufactured goods produced in Jamaica which can be competitive on the United States market, and strive to get the kind of duty rates and the kind of quotas, where they apply and where they are impediments, in order to enable agricultural producers and manufacturers to have a bigger market for expansion.

"It cannot make sense to me that this little country can exist 900 miles away from the world's richest country and have to struggle for a living," he said.

"The markets of the U.S. are markets which we must lay claim to. The problem with Manley is that he is fighting the wrong battle with the United States. Manley is fighting the United States on ideological grounds. We don't have that fight.

"We don't have that fight because we as a people have made our own decision without the influence of anyone, going back over the decades that the kind of system which generates response from the people of this country, motivates the workforce, and motivates the investment force, is a market system economy with proper regulations by the government so that consumers cannot be exploited operating within a parliamentary system of government with proper respect for human rights and individual freedoms.

"We made that decision ourselves. No big country nor no little country brought us to that conclusion. A distillation of generations has brought us to the position where that is the kind of system that we want in this country," the opposition leader said.

He said that the mere fact that this system is similar to what operates in the United States, Canada and other free countries did not tie Jamaica to being a part of any of those countries.

"As an independent country we made that ideological decision ourselves. We are not tied to anybody because they have the same system. It is only a concurrence of views. But there is plenty of difference between what we consider to be in our best interest and what Washington considers to be in our best interest."

He said that if Prime Minister Manley had spent "a quarter of the time" he spent "struggling" around the world in fighting for a better quota for rum, better tariffs for other produce, to open markets into the United States for our production, for the right tariff and the right quota, the country would have been on the way to prosperity again, today.

The conference was attended by BITU delegates in the public and private sectors. In the morning, there were discussions on economic development and projections, current disputes and negotiations, labor legislation, national programs and education program.

Other speakers included the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer, president of the BITU, Mr Clifton Stone, island supervisor of the union and Mr Everod Williams.

LABOR PARTY CALLS FOR SURVEILLANCE OF CUBAN OFFICIALS

PA260125 Paris AFP in English 0012 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 25 (AFP)--The opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) said yesterday that it had called on the commissioner of police and the chief of staff of the Jamaican Defense Force to place under close surveillance seven high-ranking Cuban officials who arrived on the island on Wednesday.

According to a release from party secretary Bruce Golding, the JLP has given the names of the Cuban officials as Danilo Martinez, Reinaldo Morales Jimenez, Arnaldo Hutchinson, Rolando Lazcaro, Humberto Castanedo, Rene Gonzales and Pedro Beguel.

The JLP also said it had received information that the presence of these Cubans on the island at this time is connected with impending elections and has called on the security forces to take all necessary precautions to ensure that there is no external interference in next week's voting.

The JLP has also called on the security forces to carry out immediate investigations into what it said was the mysterious landing on Monday of an Antonov Cuban combat troop carrier from which eleven large wooden crates were unloaded and whisked from the airport under Cuban diplomatic cover.

GUYANA

PRESIDENT BURNHAM DISSOLVES LEGISLATURE

PA242231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Georgetown, 24 Oct (AFP)--Guyana President Forbes Burnham has signed an order dissolving the 53-member legislature elected in July 1973. The order becomes effective at midnight tonight.

Cheddi Jagan, leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) which boycotted a meeting of the legislature on Friday, was represented at today's session, the final session of the national assembly that has functioned without interruption for over 7 years. Jagan himself was not present, but his U.S.-born wife, Janet Jagan, was among the group of PPP deputies.

President Burnham will announce the date of the next elections on Sunday after a special 2-day convention of the ruling People's National Congress Party. Political circles have speculated that the third general elections to be held in Guyana since the country achieved independence in May 1966 could take place around 17 December.

SURINAME, GUYANA SET TO RATIFY AGREEMENTS

FL241725 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 19 Oct (CANA)--Suriname and Guyana have agreed to ratify a number of bilateral agreements which they have not yet acceded to, Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson has announced here. The agreements relate to fishing and other matters of mutual importance to the two neighbouring South American republics.

Mr Jackson told reporters here last Wednesday that the decision to go ahead and ratify the documents entered into with the former Henk Arron government of Suriname was reached in New York last month, when he met Suriname's Foreign Minister Andre Haakmat at the United Nations. Since the overthrow of the Arron administration by a group of junior army officers in February, there was another ouster in August in Suriname where the constitution has remained suspended. Asked to explain how Guyana viewed the legality of its current relations with the new rulers, Mr Jackson declared it was "simple-effective control." He also disclosed that he and Mr Haakmat had talked about the "necessity" of a meeting between Executive President of Guyana Forbes Burnham and Suriname President Dr Henck Chin-A-Sen, but said that no firm arrangements for this had been worked out in New York. The Guyana foreign minister said he is to meet his Surinamese counterpart again in Brazil next week when they will both be attending the first substantive consultations on the Amazon cooperation treaty signed in 1978 by eight states around the Amazon Basin. Mr Jackson said he had also promised to give "serious thought" to a proposal from Mr Haakmat that the two countries establish a joint commission to oversee their relations and other matters, including the implementation of the agreements to be ratified.

The Suriname minister had also suggested that the two ministers have more periodic consultations, not only on bilateral issues but on hemispheric and other matters.

Mr Jackson said they had also discussed issues like ensuring the proper treatment of nationals in each others' countries, steps to control and possibly eliminate smuggling across their borders. Mr Jackson pointed out that Guyana had always viewed its relations with its neighbors on the basis of noninterference in each others' internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty and said he had also met the foreign ministers of Brazil and Venezuela with which Guyana also shares borders, while he was in New York. He and his Brazilian counterpart reviewed the progress of the work of the joint Brazil-Guyana commission set up in January 1979, Mr Jackson said. The Guyana foreign minister disclosed that in his discussions with the Venezuelan foreign minister, the decision last month by a Venezuelan military tribunal to free four men accused of bombing a Cuban airliner four years ago was not discussed. Eleven Guyanese were among 73 who died when the Cuban airliner blew apart shortly after taking off from Barbados on 26 October 1976.